THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—Washington.

Vol. XV GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1831. No. 15.

PENNSYLV'A LEGISLATURE.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the Finances of the Commonwealth, read in the House of Representatives, January 19.

[Concluded.]

The committee have now exhibited to the House a comprehensive and detailed statement of the canal expenditure, and the items, and aggregate amount required to finish the canals, and presented them in a tabular form for convenient reference. This labor has been undertaken because the same exhibit will not be found elsewhere, accessible at one view. They proceed to show the manner in which the amount thus required has been partially met.

Balance required to finish authorised canals,		$742,466 12½
Do. in the canal fund,	$260,474 24	
Amount of temporary loan, (authorized,)	250,000 00	
		510,474 24
Amount not provided for, required to finish canals,		$231,991 88

As to this excess of expenditure over estimates, it is to be observed that on all the lines there have been considerable amounts paid for damages, repairs, and expenses incident upon the trial of new canals, and that on the western division there has been an extension and considerable new work authorised by the legislature and board of canal commissioners, for none of which estimates were made by the reports to the legislature of 1829-30.—Your committee forbear to propose a loan or other mode of defraying this expense, (which is their peculiar province,) until the action of both houses shall determine whether any further amount may be required, which together with the means of paying its interest, will be properly considered in conjunction.

The committee will not embody the statement of the Auditor General of the receipts and expenditures of the last financial year, but refer the House to it. It was their duty to endeavor to anticipate the revenue and expenses of the year upon which we have entered, and let the House make the comparison between the statement for the last and the estimate for the present year. The House will be pleased to recollect, that from the manner of making the payments into the treasury, those receipts which should be entered as of this financial year, are often postponed until the next, upon which the amount due for both years sometimes accumulates.—These amounts cannot often (in merchants' and tavern licenses for instance,) be readily separated, and it becomes almost impossible to ascertain what the precise annual revenue should be in any one year, because paid in different years. This being the case, it is quite impossible to estimate with any degree of correctness the precise prospective revenue. All, therefore, that can be expected, will be an approximation to the truth by a general average, where such a rule can be applied. The difficulty of making such estimates may account for the fact that they have been seldom hazarded. But it now becomes imperiously necessary, to examine our probable resources, and your committee have deemed it proper to offer all the information within their reach, however unavoidably imperfect, and inferior to their own wishes.

The receipts of the financial year, 1830, were	$623,713 84
Expenditures of the same period, exclusive of interest, were	279,340 73

The estimated alterations in receipts are principally upon the following items:

Decrease.	
Militia fines, (Act of 1823)	$5,000
Old debts,	10,000
Balance of supposed increase,	82,000
	$97,000
Increase.	
Tax on bank dividends,	$10,000
Do. on writs and records, &c.	17,000
Do. on tavern licenses,	10,000
Do. on hawkers and pedlars,	5,000
Do. on retailers of merchandize,	5,000
Canal tolls,	50,000
	97,000
Balance of supposed increase,	$82,000
Estimated decrease of expenses, viz: Militia expenses,	5,000

Your committee will not detain the House by minute observations upon every item of revenue, but believe the following remarks may not be unacceptable.

It has been estimated, that there will be an increase of the tax on bank dividends for the present year over the last of ten thousand dollars, because the average product of this income for five financial years has been thirty thousand dollars in each year, and the diminished amount of the past year will be found supplied in the previous or subsequent year, as before explained to be an event of not unusual occurrence attending payments into the treasury.

The amounts arising from the law of last session taxing writs and records, &c. for the months of July and August last was about three thousand dollars. Taking this for a criterion and making allowance for that period being probably the least productive of the year, it is believed that the annual product of this law is not overrated at twenty thousand dollars. They improve this occasion to observe that this law was intended to assist in obtaining a fund to defray the expense of the administration of justice, by a tax on suitors and others availing themselves of the services of courts and public officers, in the nature of a tax upon seals, very common in the adjoining states. It has gone into operation with but little complaint from the body of the people. There may possibly be some inequality as to the specification of the taxes upon the several conveyances, writs, &c. but its general operation has been so light and its purpose so equitable, that it will be prudent, your committee would suggest, to suffer it to remain in its present shape, until further experience may suggest the precise alterations, if any, which are requisite.

The graduation of tavern licenses by the rentals, under the law of last session, it is presumed will improve this source of revenue to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

The revenue from hawkers and pedlars is estimated from the actual receipts of December last, which were $3,386 80.

The legislature at their last session, yielding to the general complaint of the small retailers of foreign merchandize, that they were paying as high a price for their occupations as those who were using much larger capitals and making larger profits, were induced to attempt the graduation of merchants' licenses. Your committee state that they have learned with regret that instances have occurred of evasion of this law, proposing an equitable adjustment of the rates, and that the commonwealth has been frequently defrauded of the revenue which should arise from the higher classes. Your committee will endeavor, if practicable, to offer such legislative provisions as may tend to carrying the scale of duties into operation, so that every merchant may be properly classed, and that while the retailer, limited in his circumstances, is compelled to pay his tax, his more affluent neighbor may not escape a just contribution according to his more valuable business. Notwithstanding these evasions, your committee believe they err on the safe side in estimating the current year's revenue at five thousand dollars additional, unless the frauds are more extensive and important, than your committee are now advised. The just and full execution of the provisions of this law would have contributed a considerably higher sum to the treasury than that reported.

The House will readily concur in the calculation that the increase of tolls will be fifty thousand dollars. It is believed that the amount receivable from the western division alone will exceed half that sum. But your committee have not been disposed in any instance to exaggerate the amount to be expected. It will certainly be much more wise to anticipate deficiency for the purpose of supplying it, than to create imaginary revenues, that our successors may realize the disappointment of their inadequacy. If there should be any error in our estimates, the committee hope for the gratification of finding it in an excess of revenue.

The estimate of Receipts and Expenditures, which may be received and disbursed at the Treasury, for 1831, exclusive of any payments for interest.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and land office fees,	120,000
Auction commissions,	19,000
Auction duties,	130,000
Dividends on bank stock,	121,500
on bridge & turnpike stock,	30,000
Tax on bank dividends,	30,000
on offices,	10,000
on writs and records,	20,000
Fees from office of Secretary of State,	1,000
Tavern licenses,	55,000
Duties on retailers of merchandize,	55,000
Collateral inheritances,	20,000
Militia and exempt fines,	2,000
Tin and clock pedlars, hawkers and pedlars,	5,500
Escheats,	1,000
Canal tolls,	75,000
Militia fines,	5,000
Old debts and miscellaneous,	5,000
	700,000

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of government,	210,000
Militia expenses,	20,000
Pensions and gratuities,	25,000
Education,	12,000
Conveying convicts,	1,000
fugitives,	500
Miscellaneous,	6,500
Balance of revenue,	425,000
	700,000

Amount of interest due on permanent loans, annually, viz:	
Interest on 12,055,000 at 5 per cent.	602,750
60,000 at 4¾	2,850
25,000 at 4½	1,125
202,500 at 5	10,125
	616,850
Balance of revenue, beyond the ordinary expenses of government, &c.	425,000
Deficiency of surplus revenue to meet the payment of interest,	191,850
	616,850

It will be observed, that the above statement has blended together all the revenue and all the expenditure, without noticing the funds set apart and pledged to the payment of interest on canal loans, designated as the internal improvement fund. It was deemed proper thus to unite all, as affording the best general view of our finances, and furnishing at its footing the whole amount requisite to be raised, annually to meet all our expenses and engagements. This view is the more authorised, because there exists an authority, (see section 16th of an act, entitled an act relative to the Pennsylvania canal and rail-road, approved 22d April 1829, to transfer to the internal improvement fund, for the payment of interest, any disposable amount of the general fund. The revenues set apart to the internal improvement fund for the payment of interest are held sacred and inviolable as the plighted faith and credit of this commonwealth. That fund may be increased, but it cannot be invaded. Although thus far considered in conjunction with the general revenue, it has only been blended for the purpose of ascertaining what additional revenue [illegible] necessary to [illegible] that fund [illegible].

For the satisfaction of the House however, the situation of the internal improvement fund, constituted for the payment of interest on canal loans for 1831, as estimated for the present year, is as follows, viz:

Auction duties,	$130,000	
Dividend on bridge, canal and turnpike stock,	30,000	
Collateral inheritances,	20,000	
Escheats,	1,000	
Canal tolls,		75,000
Amount applicable from the treasury, viz:		
Total revenue,	$700,000	
Deduct above,	256,000	
Do. interest on other loans,	91,725	
Do. expenses of government,	275,000	
	622,725	
		77,275
Deficiency of internal improvement fund, for payment of interest,		191,850
		$525,125
Deficiency of funds to pay interest,		$191,850
Amount of interest due on canal loans,		$525,125

The conclusions of your committee agree mainly with those presented in the Governor's message. His excellency reports to us a deficiency in the fund for payment of interest of two hundred thousand dollars required on the first of August next. Your committee, as was their duty, have travelled into details, and present a somewhat smaller sum as the precise deficiency of the year. A prudent foresight will increase this provision to two hundred thousand dollars, as there are some contingent and special expenses to be anticipated for the present year: one item of which, will be the expenses of the defence of the commonwealth, in the suit arising out of the estate of John Nicholson.

The payments of interest are due on the first days of February and August in each year, and the whole deficiency reported by your committee, falls on the first of August, as reported by the Governor. The payment of the bulk of the revenue comes in the latter part of the year, and if the above deficiency is supplied, the residue of the revenue, if punctually paid at the proper period, will be sufficient to meet the payment of interest due on the first of February. Inasmuch however, as this close calculation may almost exhaust the treasury on that date, and its receipts cannot always be expected or commanded in each month, in sums precisely equal to the drafts: there should be a balance provided over the nett funds, of at least fifty thousand dollars. This your committee report, therefore, as absolutely requisite; making an increase of the regular revenue necessary to be provided for the year, of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, two hundred thousand of which should be raised and appropriated for the first of August next, and the remaining fifty thousand for the first of February following. By these provisions our public faith, it is believed, can be fully sustained.

The pledge of this commonwealth was solemnly given, to its public creditors, in all the forms of the constitution, by the law of the 1st of April, 1826, in the following words; "That the faith of this commonwealth is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place, in the funds hereby appropriated for the payment of interest." Hitherto the regular and usual revenue has proved amply sufficient for the redemption of that pledge, and the public debt has not been increased the smallest sum by loans to pay the interest. The responsibility is now thrown upon this legislature, of increasing the funds necessary to pay that interest. Your committee cannot doubt but that the required provision will be promptly and decidedly made, in the spirit that becomes the representatives of an honest and punctual people.—This people will sustain those who redeem the plighted word, and preserve inviolate the hitherto sacred faith of this commonwealth.

Your committee report the bills hereto annexed, for the consideration of the House.—They will trespass no further as to them than to remark, that their object has been to reach all the property of the citizens of the state, as fully and fairly, as equally and equitably, as their best judgment could suggest. All taxes must be regarded as unwelcome. Your committee have sought to extend, equalize and alleviate their burthen as far as practicable.

The valuation of the real and personal estate, subjected to county rates and levies, as returned to the committee of ways and means of last session, is about three hundred million of dollars. The tax of one mill upon the dollar, would therefore produce upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The value of the personal property included in the second bill is not known. It is presumed its amount would not fall short of one hundred million of dolars if fairly returned. The tax from this source, at the same rate, would therefore probably reach one hundred thousand dollars, deducting the expenses and loss of collection.

Your committee have fully examined and deliberated upon the subject of a tax upon coal, referred to them as a portion of the message of the governor, and urged upon them by a special resolution of this house, directing them to inquire into the expediency. A majority of the committee are satisfied that the proposed tax would be difficult and vexatious in collection—unequal and oppressive in its operation—a tax upon the poor, and upon one of the necessaries of life—a bounty to the labor and enterprise of citizens of other states where coal lands are situate—of injurious effect upon the manufactures and domestic policy of the commonwealth [illegible]

[illegible] agency of the house. They stand ready to furnish any explanations which their researches may afford, but will assume neither anxiety nor responsibility for the success of their propositions, further than they may share with every individual of this house, in a high regard for the honor and an industrious zeal for the prosperity of our peaceful and beloved commonwealth.

* * *

From the Village Record.

A habitation "giddy and unsure," says the poet, "hath he that buildeth on the human heart." Lord Wellington, but yesterday, was the idol of the people—almost worshipped; to-day—see in what manner he is treated. Bear in mind, too, that the King and Court, after accepting the invitation of the Lord Mayor, to dine with him in London, declined to attend, from apprehended violence to the hero of an hundred victories—the conqueror of Napoleon; and who, as a statesman, had carried through the great and noble measure of Catholic Emancipation. Verily let him that standeth take heed lest he fall.

Scandalous attack on the Duke of Wellington.—Being in the Park on the day his Majesty went to the Parliament House, about half an hour prior to the royal coach making its approach, my attention was directed to the announcement of a mob. "Here he comes! here he comes! See here comes Wellington! Now's the time, my boys!" Having never had the pleasure of seeing the Duke, so as to identify his person, curiosity induced me to run with the rabble towards him, who, with his groom, was on horse back. At this moment I witnessed one of the most disgraceful scenes imagination can picture to Englishmen. An immense mob surrounded the Duke and his groom, who with manly fortitude bore patiently the insults of a lawless and infuriated banditti. Groans, hisses and gravel were liberally bestowed on them, with tremendous vociferations of "No police! No police!" Seeing his Grace surrounded on all sides with a crew of furies, and pelted on all sides with gravel by a mob, I fearlessly got near his person, and actuated with the spirit of an old British tar, I boldly took off my hat, and loudly sang out, "The brave Wellington forever! who dare insult the hero of Waterloo!" At these words a few others joined me. I pressed forward, and addressed the Duke—"Why, my lord, does not your groom dash boldly among the rascals, and secure some of them to make an example of.' The Duke replied, 'What can I do, sir?' At this moment a stone struck the Duke on the cheek, he shook his head, hastily dismounted from his horse, and applied a key to the door of his office, the back of Downing street in the Park, and escaped their further fury; while the Duke was opening the door, missiles were flying about in every direction; I turned around and seized the arm of one fellow, who was about throwing a large stone at the Duke, and though an old tar, upwards of sixty years, I held him tight until I was compelled by the mob to relinquish my hold, and for the first time scud before the enemy to avoid having my upper works severely battered. But although I fled before this disgraceful crew, I thank Providence I was present, and did my duty as an Englishman, by endeavoring to prevent a lawless brutal gang of miscreants from injuring a brave man who led to battle the combined forces against the common enemy of Europe.—*Correspondent of the Times.* Our correspondent, with whose generous indignation we cordially sympathise, has given us his name and address.—*London Times.*

* * *

"*Charity to the Poor,*" says Sir Edmund Burke, "is a direct and obligatory duty upon all Christians, next in order after the payment of debts, full as strong, and, by nature, made infinitely more delightful." What better way to show their gratitude has the Bountiful Giver provided, than that of visiting the sick and destitute, and administering from our abundance to their sufferings and wants. It is a luxury to the generous and charitable mind, which the miser and penurious man can never enjoy.

> "How many drink the cup
> Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
> Of misery. Sore pinch'd by wintry winds,
> How many sink into the sordid hut
> Of cheerless poverty."

* * *

WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pause when, at my door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or, Why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once has known;
'Tis not to leave a brother there,
And say that I have none.

The [illegible] of Charity [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

In [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

* * *

Some men will rather sacrifice their souls to procure the semblance of wealth than *greatly* resolve to be *just* and *poor.*

Shocking.—The Springfield Republican states that a young man, aged about twenty years, died at Thomsonville (Enfield, Conn.) on Thursday or Friday of last week, under shocking circumstances, and such as we should think, would be torturing to the consciences of those concerned in the transaction, if it does not expose them to the severest legal penalties. We give the particulars as we heard them, in the hope they will prove a solemn and lasting admonition to those who are inclined to intemperance themselves, or who would ever think of turning rum down the throat of a thoughtless companion. He came into the tavern, and it was offered to pay for as much liquor as he would drink. The bar-keeper mixed for him, and he continued to drink glass after glass in rapid succession, till the eleventh glass, in drinking which he fell senseless! He was taken to the barn, and suffered to remain there during the night, which was very cold. In the morning he was found nearly dead, and was brought in and laid by the fire, when he soon expired!

* * *

Gambling.—This besetting vice, still triumphs in our goodly city. The late trials of twelve Gamesters in the Court of Sessions has not tended much to root out the nest of blacklegs who waylay the unwary and unthinking young men, who have money to lose. Their punishment was, in our opinion, too lenient. One man—whose character is of a very dark dye, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for only a few months—and a petition was in circulation three days thereafter for his pardon. The other persons who were convicted, were fined in small sums—which the *profits* of a single game at cut throat would more than liquidate. We fear that the leniency of the Court, has made the law against gambling *nominally* a dead letter—it may now be considered a vain effort for our police to make endeavors to suppress this terrible vice—or break up the establishments, where so many have been ruined. The impunity with which crimes and misdemeanors are committed in this city, is gradually attracting rascals and robbers from all parts of the Union to our metropolis. *New York Mer. Adv.*

* * *

Wm. S. Bourdit, who has lately been sentenced in New York to the State Prison for 5 years, for stealing a horse and gig, and who had married a respectable milliner, whom he had ruined, has written a letter to the Recorder of New York, stating that he was hurried into all his crimes sorely against his will, by *gambling*, that he dearly loved his wife, that he kept his marriage secret, because he knew the match would offend his parents, who moved in a high circle, and that his sole desire now is that they may believe him dead and never know of his disgrace. He declares "my *intention* was honorable, but vice and folly drove me to the length which has *confined* me in the most *horrid* DEN of crime that the world can boast of."

* * *

Private letters from Paris state that the vice of gaming is more indulged in at present than during many years.—Among the late sufferers was a young man, a Count or Viscount Lavalette, who, within these few weeks, lost a fortune of 200,000 francs he had lately inherited. He blew his brains out on Wednesday night last, at his lodgings, No. 4 Rue Mont Thabor. The letters state the names of many new English dupes who have appeared at the Saloon Frascati, and other gaming houses.

* * *

A Mr. Gridley, who advertises some land in Georgia for sale, among its recommendations says:—"The land is said to be very valuable; but I never had the extreme pleasure of getting nearer than half a mile of it, not having prepared myself with a canoe. It is warranted to yield from thirty to forty bushels of bull-frogs to the acre, and alligators enough to fence the tract."

* * *

Too Big a Booh.—A man being about to purchase a young horse, was fearful he might prove skittish, as the phrase is, and in order to test his steadiness, or strength of nerve, directed his boy to go a little way off, behind the next corner, and he would ride the colt down opposite to him, when the boy should start suddenly out and cry "booh!" and if the colt could stand that, it would be proof enough of his being firm and well broke. The boy took his station, and the man mounted and rode along; but when he came opposite the corner, and the boy jumped out and cried "booh" the colt threw him off. The rider picked himself up soon, however, and rubbing his shoulders and shins, asked the boy what he did so for. "Why, father, said the boy, you told me to say booh." "Yes," said the old man, "but there was no need of saying such a *big booh* to such a little horse."

* * *

Do not marry a fool; he is continually doing absurd and disagreeable things, for no other reason but to show he dares do them.—*Gregory's Legacy.*

THE CHRISTIAN'S CONSOLATION.

"HE HEALETH THE BROKEN IN HEART, AND BINDETH UP THEIR WOUNDS."

Oh! Thou who dry'st the mourner's tear!
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to Thee!

The friends, who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes, are flown;
And he who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone!

But thou wilt heal that broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of wo.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hopes that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is dimm'd and vanished too,

Oh! who would bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy wings of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom,
A peace-branch from above!

Then, sorrow, touch'd by Thee, grows bright
With more than rapture's ray;
As darkness shows us worlds of light,
We never saw by day! MOORE.

◆

The Sagharbor Corrector notices the following praise-worthy act of two resolute females, which occurred in that vicinity a few weeks since:—"A couple of young men, who were on a gunning excursion from this place, in a sail boat, were capsized, by a flaw of wind; the boat sunk, and they were in the channel, some distance from the shore, which it was impossible for them to gain. In this perilous situation, they were discovered by two young girls, of about 16 and 17, daughters of a Mr. Rider and a Mr Eldridge, of Hogneck, who immediately got a small boat from off the shore, and although blowing a gale, put off with their paddles, and brought the two young men safe to land. May they each get a good husband as a recompense."

◆

How to shake off trouble.—Set about doing good to somebody—put on your hat, and go and visit the sick or the poor—inquire into their wants and minister to them—seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart. *Howard.*

◆

Interesting to the Ladies.—The Journal of Health strongly recommends simple soap and water, as the best wash for preserving the complexion, instead of the thousand varieties of cosmetic lotions, which are so much used.—There are five beautifiers of the skin, viz: personal cleanliness, regular exercise, temperance, pure air, and cheerful temper. Let all pouting beauties ponder on this. The Journal puts its *veto* on the use of distilled liquor, Cologne water, &c. and insists that, to use them for a wash, is to destroy the suppleness, transparency and smoothnesss of the skin, and to cover it with unseemly blotches.

◆

An Ossified man.—A writer in the Christian Advocate, under the head of *Trans-Atlantic Recollection*, speaking of the Museum of Dublin, remarks:—What calls the attention of every visiter, whether scientific or otherwise, is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified man. It is said to be the only instance of entire ossification of man ever known. It is the skeleton of a man named Clark, who was of a large frame, and strong, healthy constitution. Falling asleep in the open air, during a state of perspiration, he caught a severe cold, at which time it is supposed ossification commenced, and continued to progress for years, by slow degrees; until finally he was all bone, except the skin, eyes and entrails. For a length of time before death, his joints grew together so that he could not move; and thus did death in this insensible and terrific form, creep over him by slow degrees; until at length his sight departed, his tongue became stiff and useless, his teeth grew together into one solid mass of bone, so that to prolong his miserable existence, an aperture had to be broken, through which to pour nourishment.

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 3d day of February next*, at the EAGLE TAVERN, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg,

A QUANTITY OF

BAR FURNITURE.

One ten-plate STOVE, one COOKING-STOVE and Pipe, one FRANKLIN STOVE, DINING TABLES,

Sideboard & Furniture,

BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Window-Curtains, a quantity of Slippers, Wash-stands, Stands, Lanterns,

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

AND A QUANTITY OF

HAY.

☞Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by

WM. GILLESPIE.

Jan. 18. ts

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

TAVERN STAND

FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on *Saturday the 5th day of February next*, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand.

In HUNTERSTOWN, now occupied by William King. The House, Stabling, &c. is all in complete order.—Attendance will be given by

ANNA M. DICKSON.

Jan. 18. tv

TAVERN STAND

FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 5th day of February next*, on the premises, for the term of one year from the 1st day of April next,

THE FARM

AND

Tavern Stand

belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL RUSSELL, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, on the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and now occupied by Mr. JAMES KING. The Farm contains about 200 Acres.—The property is well established as a Tavern Stand.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

M. M'CLEAN,
Attorney for the Heirs.

Jan. 25. ts

Olney's School Geography.

A practical System of Modern Geography; or, a view of the present state of the world; simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth: containing numerous tables, exhibiting the divisions, settlement, population, extent, lakes, canals, and the various Institutions of the U. States and Europe; the different forms of government, prevailing religion, the latitude and longitude of the principal places on the globe; embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs, &c. by J. OLNEY; accompanied by a New and Improved ATLAS, of Eleven Maps and Two Charts, beautifully colored: exhibiting the present Empires, Kingdoms, States, the population of all the principal cities and towns on the globe, the principal canals, length of rivers, length and height of mountains, width of oceans, seas, lakes, gulphs, bays, sounds, desarts, the length of days and nights in the different latitudes, &c. and all the recent discoveries of Parry, Franklin, Clapperton and others.

The publishers have the pleasure to state, that the unparalleled popularity and extensive sale of this work, has already enabled them (in the space of 20 months) to print Five Editions; and they invite such literary gentlemen, school committees and teachers, as have not had an opportunity, to examine and test its value.

Instructors who have adopted this work have remarked, that one half the time usually devoted to the study of Geography, may be saved by the use of this system; and also, that a more thorough knowledge of the science will be obtained from it, than from any other system in use.

☞Sixth Edition, just published, and for sale by JOHN M. STEVENSON, Gettysburg, and the principal booksellers in the U. States.

Jan. 18. 3t

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

☞*Prevention better than Cure.*☜

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

☞Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhea.

Lee's Tooth ache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

☞Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

***SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21. eow10t

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. tf

HATTING.

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the Hatting Establishment of JAS. A. THOMPSON, in York-street, Gettysburg; and that he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and will keep constantly on hand, the most

FASHIONABLE

HATS.

☞He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public.

Gettysburg, Jan. 18. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

FREDERICK WARREN,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to come forward and receive their respective Shares of said Estate, due at the death of the Widow of said Frederick Warren, deceased, from the Subscribers, Executors of VALENTINE FEHL, Sen. deceased, who was the purchaser of the lands late of F. Warren, deceased—as they are determined not to pay interest on the said shares after this date.

PHILIP FEHL,
GEORGE FEHL.

Jan. 14, 1831. 4t

☞PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a *CIRCUIT COURT*, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 21st day of February next.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the *Third Monday, being the 21st day of February*, 1831:—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.
David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.
The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.
Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kepley.
Thaddeus Stevens, vs Martin Getz and John Duncan.
Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.
Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever
Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

GEO. WELSH, *Clerk.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assetts of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on *Monday the 21st of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON,
GEORGE BROWN,
CORNELIUS SMITH, } Auditors.

Jan. 11 td

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling-

Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and TWO two-story

Brick Back Buildings;
2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling

HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Beisel.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25. ts

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH*, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. tf

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has *REMOVED* his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS;

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

☞All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28. tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr.
J F. MACFARLANE,
T C. MILLER, } Audits.

Jan. 25. td

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of March next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 25. tc

BICKNELL'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR,

And Pennsylvania Reporter of Bank Notes, Broken Banks, Bank and Insurance Stocks, Gold, Prices Current, &c.

The first volume of this publication having been concluded, the publisher respectfully tenders his thanks to his numerous patrons for their kind encouragement, and trusts, by renewed and persevering efforts, to render the "Detector" a still more useful and valuable work. Since its commencement it has received a most liberal share of public favor, the subscription to the work being such at this time as to guarantee its permanent establishment, and license the editor in more extensive arrangements in the prosecution of his labors.

The "Counterfeit Detector" is designed principally as a useful auxiliary to storekeepers and men of business generally—every number contains a carefully corrected Bank Note List, Prices Current, List of Broken Banks, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, &c.; and every other number gives (in addition to the above) a description of all COUNTERFEIT and ALTERED NOTES in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this Journal. In furnishing for these various departments correct information, the editor has established a correspondence with several of the most intelligent men of commercial pursuits in Boston, New-York, Baltimore, and other large cities, so that whatever information may be circulated through the "Detector," may, in all cases, be relied upon as correct.

The literary department of this journal will embrace the most racy and spirited selections from foreign magazines of merit, as well as such original articles as the events of the times and the progress of literature require. The latest foreign news, and all domestic items of importance, will be given as early as possible; and the entire conduct of the work will be regulated by an effort to render the "Detector" at once one of the cheapest and most useful publications of the country.

With the commencement of the next number the "Detector" will be enlarged and otherwise improved, and it is therefore desirable that all those who feel a disposition to encourage the work, will forward their names immediately.

The terms will remain as heretofore, TWO DOLLARS per annum. Address.

R. T. BICKNELL, *Broker,*
No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

The Life of Henry Stilling,

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, BY

ERNEST L HAZELIUS, D. D.

Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

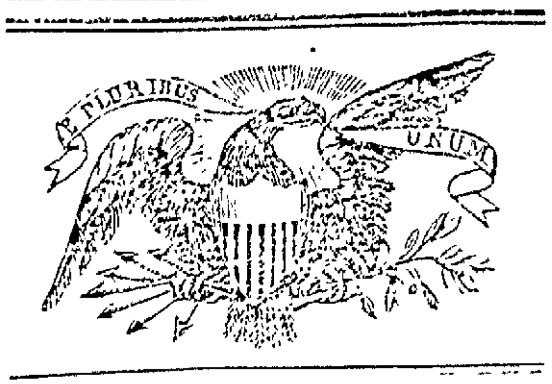
THE Life of HENRY STILLING is a work well known to all who are acquainted with German literature; it would therefore be useless, to say much about its popularity and usefulness among that class of readers; but for the sake of those, who are unacquainted with German works, it may be necessary to state, that this book has passed through many editions in Germany, and has also had an extensive circulation among German readers in America. It breathes a spirit of deep piety, is replete with remarkable and highly interesting incidents, and represents to us the character and the life of a Christian, whom God has conducted through many severe trials and difficulties, a character, who in the most trying scenes of his life manifested a firm and unshaken confidence in the guidance and direction of his heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ his Redeemer.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be comprised in one Volume of about 400 or 450 pages in octavo. The translator promises to have the work printed with accuracy and neatness, on good paper and with good types, and engages to publish the work so soon as 500 subscribers shall have been obtained. This book will be neatly bound and lettered, and will be afforded to subscribers at the low price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Whoever becomes responsible for the payment of 5 copies, shall receive one gratis.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, FEB. 8.

Receipts and Expenditures of Adams County.—It has been the custom, for some years past, to have the statement of the Commissioners and Treasurer published in all the papers of the County, without reference to political opinions—as those who paid the taxes belonged to all parties, and, of course, had a right to be informed of the manner in which their money had been disposed of: But we find that this custom has been departed from this year: and our paper, though the oldest in the county, and embracing a very highly respectable portion of the community as its patrons, has been denied the publication of these accounts. The Commissioners certainly have the right to dispose of these matters as they may please; and they may have considered some *retrenchment* in Printing necessary: but whether their selection of papers will disseminate the information as generally as it ought to be, may be doubtful.—We have a high respect for the present Board: and much esteem them as individuals, and as friends; and we presume they must have had some good reason for the present departure from the usual custom. In order that our readers may be informed of the state of the finances, we shall, next week, give an abstract of the public accounts, if not publish them entire.

◆

GREAT ECLIPSE.

☞Next Saturday (the 12th) will take place a great Eclipse of the Sun, which will be very nearly annular at this place.

Beginning at 10 o'clock 59 minutes, A. M.
Middle 12 o'clock 34 minutes, P. M.
End 2 o'clock 6½ minutes, P. M.
Duration 3 hours 7½ minutes.

Digits eclipsed about 11¼ on the Sun's south limb.

This Eclipse is visible throughout the U. States. The middle of the Moon's shadow runs from the Gulf of Mexico, over the south part of Louisiana, crosses the Mississippi river about 30 miles below New Orleans, from thence over the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The Sun goes like a small shining ring over Salisbury, Lexington, and Salem, in North Carolina: over Richmond, in Virginia: crosses near their forks the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay; runs over Salisbury in Maryland, over the south part of Delaware by Cape Henlopen in the Atlantic Ocean, where the Eclipse at sun setting ends.

◆

The German Society of Maryland held their Anniversary meeting a few days ago, for the election of officers; and on a subsequent day the anniversary dinner took place, at Mr. Beltzhoover's, Baltimore. Amongst their proceedings, we find the folllowing:—

"The Rev. Professor Schmucker, being compelled to leave the city, sent the following toast:

Germany—the land of our Fathers—May a kind Providence soon give to her those free and liberal institutions, which her poets have sung with so much enthusiasm, her philosophers delineated with so much precision, and which her Princes promised in the hour of former peril.

By J. J. Hoogewerf.—Professor Schmucker—may his wish as expressed by his toast be consummated, so far as it can promote the happiness of the Germans."

◆

☞A meeting of the Members of the Legislature, friendly to Jackson and Wolf, was held at the Capitol on Thursday evening last; at which resolutions were passed, approving of the National and State Administrations: and a letter was addressed to Gen. Jackson, signed by seventy-nine members of the Legislature. This letter we have not yet seen. A resolution was also adopted, approving of the Tariff, and of the steady support given to it by the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress.

◆

☞The York and Maryland line Railroad bill has been postponed until Monday next. It is thought it will pass the House of Representatives. Its fate in Senate is doubtful.

◆

☞The petitions to the Legislature of this State, requesting their interference in favor of the Cherokee Indians, have been very numerous. The question came up in the House of Representatives on Saturday week— when the motion to *refer the petitions to a committee* was *indefinitely postponed!*

◆

The population of the city of Baltimore, as ascertained by the late census, is 80,625.— White males, 30,021; white females, 31,[illegible]; slaves 4,123; *free colored persons*, 14,7[illegible].

◆

William L. Marcy, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of N. York, was on Tuesday, elected to the Senate of the U. States, in the place of Mr Sanford. Judge Marcy received [illegible] votes, Samuel Works, the anti-masonic candidate, 27, and [illegible] Sanford 1.

◆

United States' Bank.—The amount of specie in the vaults of the United States' Bank, on the first day of the present year, was upwards of *ten millions eight hundred thousand dollars.*

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

This bill passed the House on Friday in the same shape and by nearly the same vote by which it was transcribed for a third reading the day before, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate took up the bill on Saturday, and postponed the consideration to Monday the 7th of February. The reasons given by the members of the Senate were, that before that time, the House would have time to act upon the revenue bills now reported. We are glad to see this movement by the Senate. The appropriation bill should pass—the public works should not be suffered to go to ruins, but some means should *first* be devised to pay the interest on the present State debt, before it is made still larger. Those members who have been so clamorous for appropriations, should incur the responsibility of voting for a *tax*, for a *tax* upon land must come sooner or later.

February 3.

In the House, yesterday, the bill for the incorporation of a company to construct a rail road from Philadelphia to Norristown, passed a third reading, and was sent to the Senate, where it was made the order for Friday.

February 4.

THE REVENUE BILLS.

The revenue bills came up in committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives yesterday. The bill to increase the county rates and levies one mill in the dollar for the use of the commonwealth, was first considered, Mr. Frick in the chair. Mr. Petrikin moved that the committee rise and have leave to sit again. This motion was supported by Messrs. Power, Petrikin, Williamson, Galbraith, Valentine, Shannon, Blair and Craft, generally upon the ground, that it was inexpedient to act upon the revenue bills at the present time, while the fate of the internal improvement bill was doubtful; and that from the shortness of the time the bills had been on the files of the House, members had not been able to communicate with their constituents on the subjects proposed for taxation. Messrs. Buttz, Waugh, Alexander, Smith, of Bucks, and Patterson opposed the rising of the committee, and were for disposing of the bills at once. The grounds generally taken by them were, that the revenue bills should be acted on upon their own merits, and speedily too, in order that the faith of the state, already pledged to pay interest on loans, might be redeemed, as well as the necessity of providing means to pay future loans before they were contracted. The motion for the committee to rise was agreed to, 43 to 40. Mr Petrikin then moved that the committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next, when Mr. Buttz moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was not agreed to, yeas 32, nays 53 — Mr. Petrikin's motion was then agreed to.

The bill taxing all personal property not included in the county rates and levies, bonds, mortgages, book accounts, &c. next came up, Mr. Middleswarth in the chair, and was also postponed until Thursday next.

The bill taxing officers of courts, &c. one half of all fees above $1000, after the 1st of October next, was passed, Mr. Laussat in the chair.

The bill authorising the canal commissioners to sell the surplus water of the canal for manufacturing purposes, &c. came up, Mr. McWilliams in the chair, and was postponed until Thursday next.

The bill taxing coal was next considered, Mr. Alexander in the chair.— Mr. Valentine moved that the committee rise, which was supported by Mr Huntzinger. Mr. Bastress also spoke in favor of the committee rising—he said he was not opposed to the principles of the bill and believed he would vote for it, but as the other important revenue bills had been postponed, he thought this one should go with them. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was also postponed until Thursday next.

◆

A report has been made in the Legislature, by the Committee on Education. Their bill proposes to set aside for the purpose the proceeds of unpatented lands. The payments on this account last year, were $[illegible] — This money is to be loaned at 5 per cent. to the Commonwealth, and the interest re-invested until the total shall amount to $[illegible]. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and the Secretary of the Land Office, are appointed Commissioners of this fund. After the said sum of $[illegible] is raised, then, until it increases to [illegible] millions, $[illegible] is still to be loaned. The citizens are, [illegible] to select their school commissioners for each district. These are to divide the townships into proper school districts, &c. and any vacancies in the body, to be filled up by the Courts of Quarter Sessions, upon application of [illegible] inhabitants. The trustees then elect three trustees for each district, and if they refuse to elect, the court will appoint them. These trustees then call a meeting of the inhabitants, to fix upon a place for said school, and the sum necessary for its support, &c. When this sum is assessed, it is to be levied and collected like other taxes. A treasurer is to be appointed, and orders to be raised, and a fine of twenty dollars levied upon any one elected and refusing to serve. These trustees are to meet on the first Monday in May, and elect three persons of learning and integrity, as superintendants of schools, who are to examine teachers, &c. &c. Any teacher acting without such examination, subjects himself to a fine of $50 These are its chief features.

York Repub.

◆

Obstructions in the Susquehanna River.—In the Senate of Maryland, Mr. Heath, from the Committee to whom the memorials on this subject had been referred, made a report, on Wednesday. In support of the representations of the memorialists as to the existence of these obstructions, the Report states that the last annual report of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania to the Legislature of that State, mentions the erection of three dams across the said river: one at Duncan's Island, another at the Shamokin, near Sunbury, and the third at Nanticoke, on the North branch. The report then proceeds to shew that the river Susquehanna, by reciprocal enactments of Pennsylvania and Maryland, as early as 1801, was declared to be a public highway: The law of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, containing an express declaration to that effect, and making it lawful for corporations or individuals to remove all natural or artificial obstructions therefrom Appended to the report of Mr. Heath are three Resolutions: The first one requests the Governor of this State to communicate a copy of the Report to the Executive of Pennsylvania, to be laid before the Legislature of that State, in order that measures may be taken to remove the just causes of complaint of the State of Maryland, in relation to these obstructions. By the second resolution the Governor is requested to communicate copies of the Report to the Governors of the States of Delaware and New-York, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, with a view of securing the co-operation of these States in obtaining the removal of these obstructions. The third resolution authorizes the Governor and Council to appoint three Commissioners, to repair to Harrisburg, to remonstrate against the conduct of the State of Pennsylvania, in erecting these obstructions, and to endeavor to procure the removal of the same: The Commissioners to report if practicable during the present session, or, if otherwise, to the next General Assembly of Maryland.—*Balt. Pat.*

◆

By a private letter from a Member of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, received by a Member of Congress, we are glad to learn that the Representatives of the People of that State have spoken, trumpet-tongued, a very intelligible language on the subject of the modern reforms of the errors of their fathers. A resolution was lately introduced into the House of Delegates (whose members were chosen in October last) contemplating an alteration of the Constitution of the U. States so as to allow an appeal to the Senate of the United States from the decisions of the Supreme Court, in cases involving the constitutionality of State Laws, and requiring *the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate* to declare a State Law unconstitutional. After a short discussion, the question was decided by Yeas and Nays, *fifty-nine* members voting against the proposition, and *two* in favor of it. Thirty to one!

Nat. Int.

◆

Rail Roads.—Two meetings have been recently held in Carlisle, Pa. by the citizens of Cumberland County, for the purpose of taking measures to obtain an act of incorporation for a company, to construct a Rail Road from the Borough of Carlisle to the Susquehanna river—a distance of 17 miles.— A memorial to the Legislature, asking such charter, was presented at the second meeting and adopted.

◆

Small Pox.—We learn from the Washington papers, that this loathsome disease, which has recently made its appearance in a densely populated part of that city, has already proved fatal in four or five cases, and that the infection is spreading in every direction. A writer in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last, complaining of the apathy which pervades the corporate authorities on this subject, remarks:

Such a panic has it struck in this neighborhood, that the infected houses, and lazar-houses, will not be approached, where the inmates are actually suffering for want of the necessaries of life. In one instance the wife was compelled to [illegible] the dead body of her [illegible] [illegible] an adjoining [illegible] was not expected to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] depending [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the door. [illegible] [illegible] In [illegible] How[illegible] the [illegible] the highest commotion and wildest excess [illegible] small [illegible] the last one of them with this disease, and a coffin having been provided [illegible] was to have been buried on Thursday last. Owing to the panic to which I have alluded, and the general [illegible] of vaccination, nor the fact of having once had the small pox is a proof against the infection, no one would enter the house to bring out the coffin, or assist in taking it to the grave yard. Night was approaching, and there was every probability of the corpse being obliged to remain another night in the house, when a gentleman, (whose delicacy would perhaps be offended by a public mention of his name) having heard the circumstance, prompted by feelings which do honor to humanity, immediately repaired to the house, took the corpse into his gig, carried it to the grave yard; lowered it in to the grave; and was even obliged to fill the greater portion of the grave before the man whose duty it was to do it could recover from the terror. Acts like these need no comment.

◆

Death by Charcoal.—Notwithstanding the fact is so well established and so generally known, by sad experience, that when charcoal is used to warm close rooms without a ventilator, it is destructive to human life, yet every few days we read of some death occasioned by the imprudent or ignorant use of it.

Newburg, Jan. 27.

Fatal.—William Hertford, a young man about 18 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Jared, of this village, was found dead in his room at his lodgings on Monday morning last. The verdict of a jury summoned by J. E. Chadeayne, Esq. was that his death was occasioned by the use of coal from a wood fire in a furnace in the room, as a means of warming it previous to going to bed. Two other persons who lodged in the same room, narrowly escaped with their lives. Let this be another warning.

◆

Extraordinary Mortality.—A poor and hard-working man by the name of John Taylor, says the Winchester Republican, who had *twelve* children, buried *six* in what space of time was not known. A short time since his family became the victims of the scarlet fever, in a very few days he had but *one* left, and he made a narrow escape from the jaws of death! The violent snowstorm of the 15th, buried the house so that two lifeless bodies were obliged to remain in it from Friday until the Monday following, when they were buried in the corner of a field adjoining.

◆

Earthquake.—The Montreal Gazette of Monday week says—"Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, the very rare and unusual occurrence of an earthquake alarmed many of our good inhabitants. The shock was distinctly felt in all parts of the city, and tolerably smart. Many attribute this event to volcanic origin, and imagine that the appearance of an extinct volcano, which our mountain presents, proves that the cause is not far distant—others more inclined to the marvellous suppose that the comet now seen towards the morning in the N. N. E. has given this earth a blow with its fiery tail during one of its frisky movements."

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

In regard to the retreat of the Grand Duke Constantine, it is said—

"The critical situation in which the Grand Duke found himself placed, afforded an opportunity to the Provisional Government to throw troops into the fortress of Modin, seven leagues from Warsaw on the other side of the Vistula. The importance of the possession of this fortress by the Provisional Government as a military post, in which there are stores of ammunition and arms, may well be conceived. Other letters announce that the insurrection has spread, and assumed a most formidable character. Serious movements are said to have taken place at Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, in Austria and Poland. If, as there is every reason to expect, this news is confirmed, and the Duchy of Posen answers to the call of Galicia and Warsaw, we shall ere long hear that the whole of the ancient and valorous Republic of Poland is in arms, protesting against the iniquitous dismemberments of the year 1793 and 1695. Letters from Posen of the 2d instant announce, that the public mind is in a state of great agitation.— The admission into the Provisional Council of the learned Professor Lelewel and Count Ostrowski, both true patriots, augurs well for the national cause. The Polish army is organizing with astonishing rapidity, and will amount to [illegible] men. It is rumored that Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, is in the same state as Warsaw, and the Rector of the University of Wilna, who had sold himself to Russia, has been hanged. If the last account be true, the four principal points in the north, Warsaw, Konigsberg, Wilna, and Leopoldstadt, have already proclaimed principles of liberty."

The London Globe of the 7th, in speaking of this revolution, says:

"No distinct and complete account can yet be given of its immediate causes and its progress, still less can any anticipation be formed as to its final result. It has been commenced— that is manifest—with great gallantry and [illegible]. It is apparent, also, that the [illegible] do not rest [illegible] upon the [illegible] of that part of the country which is under the Emperor of Russia as a nominal Kingdom. They hope [illegible] not refuse the aid of Posen and Galicia, which are subject to Prussia and Austria, and form the shares of those powers of the spoils of the partition. The Poles, therefore, must have taken the resolution to brave the three great military powers who surround their territory. Whether they have made any calculation as to their means of maintaining this struggle—one thing is in their favor, that they cannot be attacked for some months, for a winter campaign on the Niemen, without magazines, and amidst a hostile population, can scarcely be thought of by Russia. And in these times what changes may not a few months bring in favor of a nation determined to be free?

Such are not the opinions at Berlin, where the news of this insurrection found General Count Diebitsch. The necessary military instructions were immediately sent from Berlin for occupying the Polish frontiers, and Count Diebitsch was to leave on the 9th. The Prussian State Gazette says:

"As he will find the Russian troops, which were offered to our Courts as auxiliaries in a certain case, already assembled, the insurrection will probably be quelled before three weeks are passed. In this view we may look forward with tranquility. But how much mischief, destruction and confusion is inevitable upon such events! Prussia and Austria will, no doubt, send troops into those ports of Poland which were allotted to them at the time of the partition. The Prussian General Grolman has already set out to form a junction at Glogau, with the division of the army of the Oder, which is about to enter the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland.")

◆

The Banking system of Pennsylvania, is, (though far from being what it ought to be,) so much superior to the New-York system, that we must congratulate our readers on the advantages they enjoy over the residents of the neighboring state.

Twenty nine banks in New-York, have, according to the statement we publish to-day, 5,870,935 paper dollars in circulation, and only 443,383 specie in their vaults. *Thirteen* paper dollars to *one* silver dollar!

The twenty-one banks of Pennsylvania, have, according to their reports to the Legislature, notes in circulation to the amount of 3,807,943 dollars, and specie on hand to the amount of 937,657 dollars, *Four* paper dollars to one silver dollar.

The act of Pennsylvania prohibiting the circulation of small notes is worth fifty New-York safety funds. The first serious convulsion from abroad, would break their 29 inland banks, safety fund and all.

Phil. Gaz.

◆

At a public meeting lately held in one of the Wards of New York, the following, among other resolutions, was passed:—

"*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the determination announced by Gen. Jackson, in his late message, to decline a re-election, and we will cheerfully co-operate with him in carrying his resolution into effect."

◆

Two bucks were shot in Bath county, Va. recently, whose horns had been interlocked in a combat, so that it was found impossible to separate them.— They appeared to have been so for several days: the one that was shot last dragged the other 100 yards before he was also shot.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.

Flour,	5 75	Whiskey,	26
Wheat, (red)	1 24	Apple Brandy,	30
Corn,	70	Plaister,	4 31
Oats,	40	Flaxseed,	1 18

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Daniel Gottwalt, Mr. *Levi Osborn*, of Straban township, to Miss *Eliza Kozer*, daughter of Mr. Henry Kozer, of Menallen township.

On Thursday the 20th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Paxton, Mr. *James Scott* to Miss *Eliza Roff*—all of this county.

DIED,

On Friday the 28th ult. Mrs. *Sophia Catharine Kohlhouse*, relict of Mr. Conrad Kohlhouse, of Germany township, in the 68th year of her age.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. —— *Lantzinger*, wife of Mr. John Lantzinger, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 18th ult. in Oxford, *Susannah M. J. Bixler*, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bixler, deceased, in the 3d year of her age.

At the Poor House, on Thursday the 27th ult. Mr. *John Davis*, Carpenter, formerly of the neighborhood of the York Springs.

On Monday the 31st ult. in Liberty township, Mr. *William Craig.*

ATTENTION!

THE Gettysburg Guards are requested to meet at the house of Harvey D. Wattles, on *Thursday evening next*, at 7 o'clock, to consult about arrangements for the Parade on the 22d instant.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Sec'y.*
Feb. 8.

Drawn Numbers in the last Union Canal Lottery.

[illegible] 1 51 6 33 14 51 65 30

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the *first day of April next*. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement on or before the above date, to the subscriber, or, if more convenient, to John Garvin, Esq. Gettysburg.

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1. 4t

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

By the packet ship Sovereign, Captain Champlin, we have received, says the Gazette, London papers to the 19th ultimo The prominent intelligence by this arrival, is the account of a revolution in Poland—for the particulars of which we refer to the annexed extracts:

The following important article is from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 19th—the latest paper:

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more importance than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great REVOLUTION which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Arch Duke Constantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw.

"In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all quarters, and that a general and mighty convulsion is about to take place — Whilst the earthquake is felt from beneath, the burning lava begins to flow and the stream takes that direction where it is least likely to meet with opposition or impediment. The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others The present stock-jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—' that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them, "was received with loud acclamations"

A letter from Stettin states, that the struggle at Warsaw was far more sanguinary than it has been represented in the journals—that nine Russian generals and the principal officers of state, were put to death, and also a great number of the Russian soldiery were massacred.

Pope Pius VIII. died of the gout in the stomach

A letter from Berlin, in the Augsburg Gazette, in announcing the departure of Marshal Diebitsch from Berlin, observes, that as he will find the Russian army that was offered for the assistance of Prussia ready for battle, the insurrection in Poland will, probably, be put down in three weeks. The writer adds—"Satisfactory as this prospect is, much confusion and mischief are to be expected"

By private accounts from Paris, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state.— Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best sources of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of peace.—*Court Journal.*

Authentic accounts from Warsaw, dated December 4, announce that a new Provisional Government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed. It is also stated that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw to enable the inhabitants to repel attack.

The following speech was pronounced by Lafayette in the chamber of Deputies on the 14th:—

M Lafayette.—I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer the question is already decided; the people did not wait in 1780 or 1830 to deliberate, but marched against the enemy (Sensation.) We must therefore prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions; there are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne. (New movement) The revolution in Belgium, the eldest daughter of one great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland (hear, hear,) ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty not only in France, but in all other countries. (Fresh movements.) Poland (hear, hear,) is, perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV, and the immense fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it. (Loud acclamations from the left.) We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood? Certainly not. The same thing may happen on the side of Poland Suppose Austria, prevailed upon by Prussia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland —(Violent murmurs and marks of disapprobation.)

(Several voices)—The supposition is unreasonable.

M. Lafayette (turning towards Gen. Sebastiani,) I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence? (Cheers.)

◆

BERLIN, Dec. 7.

Our State Gazette is silent upon the causes of the commotion, which began in the military school at Warsaw. The following details are given by private accounts from Poland:—The pupils of the school, assembled at a dinner, thought proper to give toasts to several men distinguished in Polish history, and especially to the celebrated Kosciusko, the last hero of independent Poland. Constantine, on being informed of it by spies, immediately ordered a strict inquiry to be made. The commission, however, which was appointed for that purpose, not finding any criminal intention in the conduct of these patriotic youths, made a report which did not satisfy the Prince. Consequently, two general officers were charged to make a second investigation. The Prince, being exasperated, then ordained, of his own authority, a severe punishment to be inflicted upon the young men who had been so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure. A great number of them were sent to prison, with threats of a more severe punishment. This arbitrary proceeding exasperated the public mind. The young men of the military school rose in a body to break the chains of their comrades, and take vengeance upon the oppressor of their country. Detachments of regiments of the Russian Guard, who, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, form part of the garrison at Warsaw, were ordered to put down the rebellious pupils, whilst several companies of Polish troops took part with the latter Thus the combat began. The insurgents having forced their way through the Russian troops, marched immediately towards the Belvedere, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, half a league from Warsaw. His officers fell under the blows of national vengeance, but Constantine made his escape by a back door. Several acts of cruelty seem to have preceded the last arbitrary proceeding of Constantine Thus, a short time before, he ordered the knout to be applied to some merchants suspected of smuggling Two General Officers having ventured to make remonstrances to him on the inexpediency of an intended change in the stations of the troops, were tried by court martial and shot — These facts are corroborated by several letters, in which they are represented as positive. It appears, however, that the explosion of the national resentment was not unexpected by Constantine, as the Princess Lowice, his consort, had left the Belvedere some days previously. Several letters add, that the inhabitants of the environs of Warsaw, on hearing of the first occurrences in the capital, collected in great numbers to hasten to the assistance of their fellow-countrymen. This event has produced a powerful sensation at Berlin. It is generally thought that it is not a revolt, but a revolution. A popular commotion is said to have broken out at Posen; but it is added, that it was put down by the armed force, composed in part of Silesian regiments cantoned in the environs. Great activity prevails in the War Department.— Part of the guards are to march immediately for the Grand Duchy. Several regiments, on their way to the Rhine, have received counter orders, and are to proceed to the same destination.

The following is dated Warsaw, Dec. 4—"The subjoined proclamation was issued by the Grand Duke Constantine previous to his departure:—

"I grant permission to the Polish troops who remained faithful near my person to the last moment to rejoin their comrades I am setting out with the imperial troops to proceed to a distance from the capital, & I hope from Polish good faith that they will not be harassed in their movements to reach the empire. I likewise recommend all the establishments, property, and individuals, to the protection of the Polish nation, and place them under a safeguard the most sacred.

(Signed) CONSTANTINE.

"Upon the return of the Polish regiments to Warsaw, they were received by the whole capital with acclamations No idea can be formed of the enthusiasm displayed on this occasion. The commotion has found the warmest sympathy among the nobles and the inhabitants of all classes. The people are taking arms in all directions to fly to the succour of Warsaw, as was the case in the French Departments as soon as the revolution at Paris was known."

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Konigsburg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances at Konigsburg, perhaps at the same moment.— 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg; an army advances towards Poland, (Posen,) and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom!

FRANCE.

Mr. Benjamin Constant died at his residence in Paris, on the 8th of Dec The French papers of the 13th, are filled with details of the funeral honors paid to the deceased, which took place on the 12th. The funeral was solemnized with great splendor.

The trial of the French ex-ministers, commenced at Paris on the 15th Dec. before the Court of Peers. In all the avenues leading from the Prison to the Court, was a large assemblage of spectators, and a great military force was present. The building was completely filled, but the distribution of places was so mechanically correct, that not the slightest confusion prevailed. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, and before the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into their chamber by four soldiers, preceded by Col. Festimel, the commandant of the prison of Luxemburg; they immediately sat down upon the chairs provided them.

The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeanor,) were very pale and wan.— Chantelauze appeared like a man on the verge of the grave. The fortune which had conducted Polignac to his elevation, appeared now to have entirely deserted him: he looked round with evident anxiety, but his eye seemed not to meet a sympathizing glance. He is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and his silvery hair gave a sorrowful hue to his aspect. Polignac is 50 years of age, Peyronnet 52, Chantelauze 53, and Guernon de Ranville 43. At half past 10 o'clock the prisoners were conducted to the bar, and were followed by the whole corps of their counsel. As soon as the prisoners were seated, a number of witnesses were introduced The President then entered, and all the Peers took their seats in great pomp and order. The business of the trial then commenced. It is impossible for us at present to enter into any detail thereof.

ENGLAND.

Disturbances continued in the country Two barns, two stables and a large cart shed were simultaneously set on fire at Reading, on the 17th December. Several stacks, &c had been about the same time set on fire in Bury and Suffolk. A large wheat stack and other property were destroyed at Layton, Essex; and another at Ramsay, in the same county, on the 7th.— On the same day the laborers assembled in great numbers at Clacton, and broke down seven or eight threshing machines. They again assembled at Kirby on the next day, and broke other machines and succeeded in making the farmers promise to raise their wages. Several of them were arrested in consequence on the succeeding days.— Property had been sent fire to at Turnbridge, and Elten, near Beverly, and a number of barns and buildings consumed by fire in Boxford. Nearly every tradesman in Suffolk, was sworn in as a special constable.

◆

The New York Gazette, speaking of the highly interesting news of the day, makes the following observations:

"The revolution in Poland and disturbed state of that country will materially affect the English corn markets, should there be an actual deficiency of the crops in England The ports on the Baltic Sea have always been the source from which England has derived her chief supply in seasons of scarcity, and the markets in these ports are almost entirely dependent on Poland for the supply of grain which they afterwards ship. We risk nothing in saying that Great Britain will feel more a privation of supplies of grain from the Baltic (should she need any from foreign countries,) than she would from any other part of the world.

◆

We find among the latest rumors one importing that France had declared positively to Austria and Prussia, that if they interfered against the Poles, she would interpose in their favor— Referring to this state of things, the London Courier of the 14th says:

"There is but one way to prevent Russia and her allies from going to war with France, in order to extirpate the principles of constitutional freedom there, rather than be kept on the *qui vive* in order to defeat their influence on the countries under their subjection; let the bonds of amity be drawn closer and closer between France and Great Britain. Their union, by making the chances of success against them desperate, may induce the rulers of absolute States to purchase peace at home and abroad by concession, and the condition of man in every country in Europe may then be benefited. There ought to be but one feeling among free States"

Language like this in England, backed by the martial ardor so significantly manifested on all occasions by the French people, and combined with the apprehensions which despotic rulers must now feel all over Europe of insecurity from popular commotions at home, may have the effect anticipated as possible by the English journalist, and induce Russia rather to yield to the torrent, and by timely concession still retain the nominal sovereignty of Poland, than to risk all the chances of a general war, which would be a war of opinion. —*N Y American.*

◆

An intelligent correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* in London, under date of Dec. 18th, writes as follows:—

The Revolution in Poland is at last, after the lapse of three or four days since the first arrival of the news, beginning to produce its natural effect on the money market and on merchandize.

Tallow is advancing in the face of extraordinary importations, and Hemp and Flax are more firmly held. There has also been an advance in Rum, and the inquiries for this article are extensive. Foreign Coffees are also in great request.

It is probable that all descriptions of naval stores would advance much more extensively, if it were not for the prevailing belief that Great Britain will not in any event become a party to the war, which is now confidently expected to result from passing occurrences.

I have seen a letter to-day from Paris, in which the writer, a very intelligent person, describes the enthusiasm of the Parisians in favor of the Poles to be ardent enough to encounter every sacrifice in support of the revolution begun at Warsaw; and he adds that the French generally will not willingly even suffer the Russians to interfere, but on the contrary, if the King of the French should not coincide with the public sentiment on this point, he will not remain on the Throne six months longer.

SWITZERLAND.

A Journal of Schafhausen says:— "We learn from several quarters, that the Russian Ambassador had delivered a note to the presiding canton, with the declaration that his Sovereign, in concert with his Allies, has resolved to maintain the present state of things in Europe, according to the treaties of Paris, and the act of Congress at Vienna."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Judiciary — The House of Representatives have promptly met and decisively settled the question of the proposed repeal of the 25th section of the venerable act of Congress, commonly known by the name of the Judiciary Act. From the Report and the Counter-Report upon the subject, those who have perused or may peruse them, will understand the question as fully as if they had heard or read a month's debate upon it. To announce the question in a few words, it was upon a proposition to repeal, *as being unconstitutional*, (after more than forty years' action under it) that part of the Judiciary Act extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, over final decisions in State Courts which impugn the validity of any laws or treaties of the United States. A bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee, (four against three in the Committee,) to repeal the section conferring, or rather regulating the mode of exercising this jurisdiction. This bill was, as a matter of course, read a first time, and as a matter of course, also, would have received its second reading, but for the objection made to its second reading by Mr DODDRIDGE, of Virginia, who excepted to it on the ground that the bill, being of equivalent consequence to a bill *to repeal the Union*, ought not to be allowed to be so much as entertained by that House.— Upon this objection, the question, according to the Rules of the House, assumes this form: "Shall the bill be rejected?" On that question coming up on Saturday, the *Previous Question* was agreed to; precluding Debate; and the main question being taken, the bill was REJECTED by 137 votes to 51—a most decisive majority, but a majority which would have been enlarged, had the question been upon the final passage of the bill, by the votes of several who voted *against* rejection, either from a desire to hear an argument upon it, or to have an opportunity of voting upon amendments which might be proposed with a view to a modification of the 25th section, to the absolute repeal of which they were themselves unequivocally opposed We know of two gentlemen whose votes are thus to be accounted for, and it is probable there are more of them

No set of yeas and nays, perhaps, has been taken in Congress for these fifteen years, that have been as closely scrutinized and canvassed as that upon the above question will be. We do not mean to make comments upon it here, which the reflections of every reader will supply abundantly, but will content ourselves with the simple statement of one or two striking *facts* which it presents.

We heartily rejoice, then, that the yeas and nays present no defined geographical lines. The heaviest vote against the rejection of the bill was certainly from the South, but the West, and the East too, also lent support to the bill Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, furnished votes against its rejection; so did Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri Two to one of the votes of Virginia and Kentucky, and half of the votes of Tennessee befriended the bill. South Carolina presented but two votes against it, and Georgia not one. Whilst, in the important States of Pennsylvania, Maryland New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts, not a single vote was given in favor of the proposed "reform," and in Maine but one vote North Carolina, though [illegible] States, gave a majority of votes against the bill Counting it off by *States*, the vote stands two to one for the rejection of the bill.

The following are the yeas and nays upon the subject:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Noyes, Barber, Johns, Barbour, Barringer, Bartley, Bates, Baylor, Beekman, J. Blair, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Brodhead, Brown, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Crowles, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Crockett, Creighton, Crocheron, Crowninshield, John Davis, Deberry, Denny, De Witt, Dickinson, Doddridge, Dorsey, Drayton, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, Edward Everett, Finlay, Finch, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Gorham, Green, Grenuell, Gurley, Halsey, Hemphill, Hodges, Holland, Hoffman, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Thos. Irwin, Wm. W. Irvin, Johns, Cave Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, Adam King, Leavitt, Lieper, Lent, Letcher, Magee, Mallary, Martindale, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, McDuffie, McIntire, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Norton, Pearce, Pierson, Powers, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russell, Sanford, Scott, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H Sheppard, Shields, Sill, Speight, Ambrose Spencer, Richard Spencer, Sprigg, Standefer, Sterigere, H. R. Storrs, Wm. L Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, J Thomson, Vance, Varnum, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, C P White, Edward D. White, Williams, Wilson, Wingate, Young—137

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Angel, Barnwell, Bell, J. Blair, Bouldin, Cambreleng, Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coleman, Conner, Daniel, Davenport, W R. Davis, Desha, Draper, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Jarvis, R. M Johnson, Lamar, Lecompte, Lewis, Loyall, Lumpkin, Lyons, Martin, T. Maxwell, McCoy, Nuckolls, Overton, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Roane, W. Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Wickliffe, Wilde, Yancey—51.

February 1.

The HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT yesterday pronounced judgment upon the article of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against JAMES H. PECK, District Judge of the United States for the District of Missouri. We have never witnessed a more dignified proceeding in any public body than that by which this question was decided — The article of Impeachment being first read, and the assembled multitude on the floor and in the galleries hushed to the profoundest silence, the Senators were called upon in succession, and the question, put distinctly to each Senator, by the presiding officer, each Senator rising in his place, as called, and answering "Guilty" or "Not Guilty!" When every Senator present had solemnly answered, the President of the Senate rose and announced that *twenty-two* Senators had pronounced the respondent Not Guilty, and *twenty-one* had pronounced him Guilty. Two-thirds of the Senators not having affirmed the presentment of the House of Representatives, Judge Peck was of course declared to be ACQUITTED of the article of Impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives: and then the Court was adjourned by proclamation, *sine die.*

February 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice given on Tuesday, after a speech against the Bank of the United States, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring it as the sense of Congress, that the charter of that bank ought not to be renewed On taking the question, the Senate refused to grant leave for the introduction of the joint resolution, yeas 23, nays 20.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of the preliminary business of the day, Mr Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances from ports in the U. States, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The House, on motion of Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, then proceeded to the election of a printer to the House for the ensuing Congress. Duff Green having been nominated, was elected on the first ballot, by a vote of 108 Messrs Gales & Seaton received 76 votes; and Mr. Greer, 16; 6 scattering votes were given also, two of which were blanks — Two hundred and six members of the House were present.

Various bills from the Senate were acted upon; after which the bill relative to the claims of ex-President Monroe was taken up, and occupied the attention of the House till nearly six o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

February 5.

A Bill was yesterday reported by Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reduce the number of the Cadets at the United States' Military Academy. The bill to repeal, in part, the Act to reduce the duty on salt, was again taken up, on the question of the second reading, but the hour expired before any disposition was made of it. The Bill for the relief of James Monroe was read a third time and passed—Ayes 104, Noes 88. Mr M'Duffie then moved to take up the Bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, which was laid on the table at the last session, and the Ayes and Noes being ordered, the motion was negatived—Ayes 85, Noes 100. The House then went into the consideration of private bills, of which between 20 or 30 were disposed of.

The bill for the relief of James Monroe has passed the House of Representatives in as favorable a form as could be expected. It provides an appropriation of 30,000 dollars after the accounting officers shall have decided on the [illegible] tice will be admitted we cannot for a moment doubt

The nomination of HENRY ASHTON as Marshal of the District of Columbia, to supersede Tench Ringgold, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

It is understood that the Senate have ratified the Convention with the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of the reputed secret article, granting to the Turkish Government certain privileges as to the building ships of war.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

By the packet ship Sovereign, Captain Champlin, we have received, says the Gazette, London papers to the 19th ultimo. The prominent intelligence by this arrival, is the account of a revolution in Poland—for the particulars of which we refer to the annexed extracts:

The following important article is from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 19th—the latest paper:

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more importance than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great REVOLUTION which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Arch-Duke Constantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw.

"In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all quarters, and that a general and mighty convulsion is about to take place—Whilst the earthquake is felt from beneath, the burning lava begins to flow, and the stream takes that direction where it is least likely to meet with opposition or impediment. The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others. The present stock-jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—"that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them, "was received with loud acclamations."

A letter from Stettin states, that the struggle at Warsaw was far more sanguinary than it has been represented in the journals—that nine Russian generals, and the principal officers of state, were put to death, and also a great number of the Russian soldiery were massacred.

Pope Pius VIII. died of the gout in the stomach.

A letter from Berlin, in the Augsburg Gazette, in announcing the departure of Marshal Diebitsch from Berlin, observes, that as he will find the Russian army that was offered for the assistance of Prussia ready for battle, the insurrection in Poland will, probably, be put down in three weeks. The writer adds—"Satisfactory as this prospect is, much confusion and mischief are to be expected."

By private accounts from Paris, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state.—Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best sources of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of peace.—*Court Journal.*

Authentic accounts from Warsaw, dated December 4, announce that a new Provisional Government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed. It is also stated that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw to enable the inhabitants to repel attack.

The following speech was pronounced by Lafayette in the chamber of Deputies on the 14th:—

M Lafayette.—I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm. I answer the question is already decided; the people did not wait in 1780 or 1830 to deliberate, but marched against the enemy. (Sensation.) We must therefore prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions: there are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne. (New movement) The revolution in Belgium, the eldest daughter of one great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland (hear, hear,) ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty not only in France, but in all other countries. (Fresh movements.) Poland (hear, hear,) is, perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV, and the immense fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it. (Loud acclamations from the left.) We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood? Certainly not. The same thing may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria, prevailed upon by Prussia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland—(Violent murmurs and marks of disapprobation.)

(Several voices)—The supposition is unreasonable.

M. Lafayette (turning towards Gen. Sebastiani,) I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence? (Cheers.)

BERLIN, Dec. 7.

Our State Gazette is silent upon the causes of the commotion, which began in the military school at Warsaw. The following details are given by private accounts from Poland:—The pupils of the school, assembled at a dinner, thought proper to give toasts to several men distinguished in Polish history, and especially to the celebrated Kosciusko, the last hero of independent Poland. Constantine, on being informed of it by spies, immediately ordered a strict inquiry to be made. The commission, however, which was appointed for that purpose, not finding any criminal intention in the conduct of these patriotic youths, made a report which did not satisfy the Prince. Consequently, two general officers were charged to make a second investigation. The Prince, being exasperated, then ordained, of his own authority, a severe punishment to be inflicted upon the young men who had been so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure. A great number of them were sent to prison, with threats of a more severe punishment. This arbitrary proceeding exasperated the public mind. The young men of the military school rose in a body to break the chains of their comrades, and take vengeance upon the oppressor of their country. Detachments of regiments of the Russian Guard, who, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, form part of the garrison at Warsaw, were ordered to put down the rebellious pupils, whilst several companies of Polish troops took part with the latter. Thus the combat began. The insurgents having forced their way through the Russian troops, marched immediately towards the Belvedere, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, half a league from Warsaw. His officers fell under the blows of national vengeance, but Constantine made his escape by a back door. Several acts of cruelty seem to have preceded the last arbitrary proceeding of Constantine. Thus, a short time before, he ordered the knout to be applied to some merchants suspected of smuggling. Two General Officers having ventured to make remonstrances to him on the inexpediency of an intended change in the stations of the troops, were tried by court martial and shot.—These facts are corroborated by several letters, in which they are represented as positive. It appears, however, that the explosion of the national resentment was not unexpected by Constantine, as the Princess Lowice, his consort, had left the Belvedere some days previously. Several letters add, that the inhabitants of the environs of Warsaw, on hearing of the first occurrences in the capital, collected in great numbers to hasten to the assistance of their fellow-countrymen. This event has produced a powerful sensation at Berlin. It is generally thought that it is not a revolt, but a revolution. A popular commotion is said to have broken out at Posen; but it is added, that it was put down by the armed force, composed in part of Silesian regiments cantoned in the environs. Great activity prevails in the War Department.—Part of the guards are to march immediately for the Grand Duchy. Several regiments, on their way to the Rhine, have received counter orders, and are to proceed to the same destination.

The following is dated Warsaw, Dec. 4—"The subjoined proclamation was issued by the Grand Duke Constantine previous to his departure:—

"I grant permission to the Polish troops who remained faithful near my person to the last moment to rejoin their comrades. I am setting out with the imperial troops to proceed to a distance from the capital, & I hope from Polish good faith that they will not be harassed in their movements to reach the empire. I likewise recommend all the establishments, property, and individuals, to the protection of the Polish nation, and place them under a safeguard the most sacred.

(Signed) CONSTANTINE.

"Upon the return of the Polish regiments to Warsaw, they were received by the whole capital with acclamations. No idea can be formed of the enthusiasm displayed on this occasion. The commotion has found the warmest sympathy among the nobles and the inhabitants of all classes. The people are taking arms in all directions to fly to the succour of Warsaw, as was the case in the French Departments as soon as the revolution at Paris was known."

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Konigsburg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances at Konigsburg, perhaps at the same moment.—[illegible] troops are marching on Luxemburg; an army advances towards Poland, (Posen,) and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom!

FRANCE.

Mr. Benjamin Constant died at his residence in Paris, on the 8th of Dec. The French papers of the 13th, are filled with details of the funeral honors paid to the deceased, which took place on the 12th. The funeral was solemnized with great splendor.

The trial of the French ex-ministers, commenced at Paris on the 15th Dec. before the Court of Peers. In all the avenues leading from the Prison to the Court, was a large assemblage of spectators, and a great military force was present. The building was completely filled, but the distribution of places was so mechanically correct, that not the slightest confusion prevailed. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, and before the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into their chamber by four soldiers, preceded by Col. Festinel, the commandant of the prison of Luxemburg; they immediately sat down upon the chairs provided them.

The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeanor,) were very pale and wan.—Chantelauze appeared like a man on the verge of the grave. The fortune which had conducted Polignac to his elevation, appeared now to have entirely deserted him: he looked round with evident anxiety, but his eye seemed not to meet a sympathizing glance. He is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and his silvery hair gave a sorrowful hue to his aspect. Polignac is 50 years of age, Peyronnet 52, Chantelauze 53, and Guernon de Ranville 43. At half past 10 o'clock the prisoners were conducted to the bar, and were followed by the whole corps of their counsel. As soon as the prisoners were seated, a number of witnesses were introduced. The President then entered, and all the Peers took their seats in great pomp and order. The business of the trial then commenced. It is impossible for us at present to enter into any detail thereof.

ENGLAND.

Disturbances continued in the country. Two barns, two stables and a large cart shed were simultaneously set on fire at Reading, on the 17th December. Several stacks, &c had been about the same time set on fire in Bury and Suffolk. A large wheat stack and other property were destroyed at Layton, Essex: and another at Ramsay, in the same county, on the 7th.—On the same day the laborers assembled in great numbers at Clacton, and broke down seven or eight threshing machines. They again assembled at Kirby on the next day, and broke other machines and succeeded in making the farmers promise to raise their wages. Several of them were arrested in consequence on the succeeding days.—Property had been sent fire to at Turnbridge, and Elten, near Beverly, and a number of barns and buildings consumed by fire in Boxford. Nearly every tradesman in Suffolk, was sworn in as a special constable.

* * *

The New York Gazette, speaking of the highly interesting news of the day, makes the following observations:

"The revolution in Poland and disturbed state of that country will materially affect the English corn markets, should there be an actual deficiency of the crops in England. The ports on the Baltic Sea have always been the source from which England has derived her chief supply in seasons of scarcity, and the markets in these ports are almost entirely dependent on Poland for the supply of grain which they afterwards ship. We risk nothing in saying that Great Britain will feel more a privation of supplies of grain from the Baltic (should she need any from foreign countries,) than she would from any other part of the world.

* * *

We find among the latest rumors one importing that France had declared positively to Austria and Prussia, that if they interfered against the Poles, she would interpose in their favor—Referring to this state of things, the London Courier of the 14th says:

"There is but one way to prevent Russia and her allies from going to war with France, in order to extirpate the principles of constitutional freedom there, rather than be kept on the *qui vive* in order to defeat their influence on the countries under their subjection; let the bonds of amity be drawn closer and closer between France and Great Britain. Their union, by making the chances of success against them desperate, may induce the rulers of absolute States to purchase peace at home and abroad by concession, and the condition of man in every country in Europe may then be benefited. There ought to be but one feeling among free States."

Language like this in England, backed by the martial ardor so significantly manifested on all occasions by the French people, and combined with the apprehensions which despotic rulers must now feel all over Europe of insecurity from popular commotions at home, may have the effect anticipated as possible by the English journalist, and induce Russia rather to yield to the torrent, and by timely concessions to retain the nominal sovereignty of Poland, than to risk all the chances of a general war, which would [illegible] opinion. *N. Y. American.*

* * *

An intelligent correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* in London, under date of Dec. 18th, writes as follows:—

The Revolution in Poland is at last, after the lapse of three or four days since the first arrival of the news, beginning to produce its natural effect on the money market and on merchandize.

Tallow is advancing in the face of extraordinary importations, and Hemp and Flax are more firmly held. There has also been an advance in Rum, and the inquiries for this article are extensive. Foreign Coffees are also in great request.

It is probable that all descriptions of naval stores would advance much more extensively, if it were not for the prevailing belief that Great Britain will not in any event become a party to the war, which is now confidently expected to result from passing occurrences.

I have seen a letter to-day from Paris, in which the writer, a very intelligent person, describes the enthusiasm of the Parisians in favor of the Poles to be ardent enough to encounter every sacrifice in support of the revolution begun at Warsaw; and he adds that the French generally will not willingly even suffer the Russians to interfere, but on the contrary, if the King of the French should not coincide with the public sentiment on this point, he will not remain on the Throne six months longer.

SWITZERLAND.

A Journal of Sohafhaused says:—"We learn from several quarters, that the Russian Ambassador had delivered a note to the presiding canton, with the declaration that his Sovereign, in concert with his Allies, has resolved to maintain the present state of things in Europe, according to the treaties of Paris, and the act of Congress at Vienna."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Judiciary.—The House of Representatives have promptly met and decisively settled the question of the proposed repeal of the 25th section of the venerable act of Congress, commonly known by the name of the Judiciary Act. From the Report and the Counter-Report upon the subject, those who have perused or may peruse them, will understand the question as fully as if they had heard or read a month's debate upon it. To announce the question in a few words, it was upon a proposition to repeal, *as being unconstitutional*, (after more than forty years' action under it) that part of the Judiciary Act extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, over final decisions in State Courts which impugn the validity of any laws or treaties of the United States. A bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee, (four against three in the Committee,) to repeal the section conferring, or rather regulating the mode of exercising this jurisdiction. This bill was, as a matter of course, read a first time, and as a matter of course, also, would have received its second reading, but for the objection made to its second reading by Mr. DODDRIDGE, of Virginia, who excepted to it on the ground that the bill, being of equivalent consequence to a bill *to repeal the Union*, ought not to be allowed to be so much as entertained by that House.—Upon this objection, the question, according to the Rules of the House, assumes this form: "Shall the bill be rejected?" On that question coming up on Saturday, the *Previous Question* was agreed to, precluding Debate; and the main question being taken, the bill was REJECTED by 137 votes to 51—a most decisive majority, but a majority which would have been enlarged, had the question been upon the final passage of the bill, by the votes of several who voted *against* rejection, either from a desire to hear an argument upon it, or to have an opportunity of voting upon amendments which might be proposed with a view to a modification of the 25th section, to the absolute repeal of which they were themselves unequivocally opposed. We know of two gentlemen whose votes are thus to be accounted for, and it is probable there are more of them.

No set of yeas and nays, perhaps, has been taken in Congress for these fifteen years, that have been as closely scrutinized and canvassed as that upon the above question will be. We do not mean to make comments upon it here, which the reflections of every reader will supply abundantly, but will content ourselves with the simple statement of one or two striking *facts* which it presents.

We heartily rejoice, then, that the yeas and nays present no defined geographical lines. The heaviest vote against the rejection of the bill was certainly from the South, but the West, and the East too, also lent support to the bill. Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, furnished votes against its rejection; so did Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. Two to one of the votes of Virginia and Kentucky, and half of the votes of Tennessee befriended the bill. South Carolina presented but two votes against it, and Georgia not one. Whilst, in the important States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts, not a single vote was given in favor of the proposed "reform," and in Maine but one vote. North Carolina, though intermediate to two great anti-national States, gave a majority of votes against the bill. Counting it off by *States*, the vote stands two to one for the rejection of the bill.

The following are the yeas and nays upon the subject:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Noyes Barber, John S. Barbour, [illegible], Bates, [illegible], Bell, [illegible], Brown, Buchanan, Burges, [illegible], Cahoon, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Crowles, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Crockett, Creighton, Crocheron, Crowninshield, John Davis, Deberry, Denny, De Witt, Dickinson, Doddridge, Dorsey, Drayton, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, Edward Everett, Finlay, Finch, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Gorham, Green, Grennell, Gurley, Halsey, Hemphill, Hodges, Holland, Hoffman, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Thos. Irwin, Wm. W. Irvin, Johns, Cave Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, Adam King, Leavitt, Lieper, Lent, Letcher, Magee, Mallary, Martindale, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, McDuffie, McIntire, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Norton, Pearce, Pierson, Powers, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russell, Sanford, Scott, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Sheppard, Shields, Sill, Speight, Ambrose Spencer, Richard Spencer, Sprigg, Standefer, Sterigere, H. R. Storrs, Wm. L. Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, J. Thomson, Vance, Varnum, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, C. P. White, Edward D. White, Williams, Wilson, Wingate, Young—137

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Angel, Barnwell, Bell, J. Blair, Bouldin, Cambreleng, Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coleman, Conner, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Desha, Draper, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, Lamar, Lecompte, Lewis, Loyall, Lumpkin, Lyons, Martin, T. Maxwell, McCoy, Nuckolls, Overton, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Roane, W. Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Wickliffe, Wilde, Yancey—51.

February 1.

The HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT yesterday pronounced judgment upon the article of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against JAMES H. PECK, District Judge of the United States for the District of Missouri. We have never witnessed a more dignified proceeding in any public body than that by which this question was decided. The article of Impeachment being first read, and the assembled multitude on the floor and in the galleries hushed to the profoundest silence, the Senators were called upon in succession, and the question, put distinctly to each Senator, by the presiding officer, each Senator rising in his place, as called, and answering "Guilty" or "Not Guilty!" When every Senator present had solemnly answered, the President of the Senate rose and announced that *twenty-two* Senators had pronounced the respondent Not Guilty, and *twenty-one* had pronounced him Guilty. Two-thirds of the Senators not having affirmed the presentment of the House of Representatives, Judge Peck was of course declared to be ACQUITTED of the article of Impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives: and then the Court was adjourned by proclamation, *sine die.*

February 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice given on Tuesday, after a speech against the Bank of the United States, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring it as the sense of Congress, that the charter of that bank ought not to be renewed. On taking the question, the Senate refused to grant leave for the introduction of the joint resolution, yeas 23, nays 20.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of the preliminary business of the day, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances from ports in the U. States, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The House, on motion of Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, then proceeded to the election of a printer to the House for the ensuing Congress. Duff Green having been nominated, was elected on the first ballot, by a vote of 108. Messrs Gales & Seaton received 76 votes; and Mr. Greer, 16; 6 scattering votes were given also, two of which were blanks.—Two hundred and six members of the House were present.

Various bills from the Senate were acted upon: after which the bill relative to the claims of ex-President Monroe was taken up, and occupied the attention of the House till nearly six o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

February 5.

A Bill was yesterday reported by Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reduce the number of the Cadets at the United States' Military Academy. The bill to repeal, in part, the Act to reduce the duty on salt, was again taken up, on the question of the second reading, but the hour expired before any disposition was made of it. The Bill for the relief of James Monroe was read a third time and passed—Ayes 104, Noes 58. Mr M'Duffie then moved to take up the Bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, which was laid on the table at the last session, and the Ayes and Noes being ordered, the motion was negatived—Ayes 55, Noes 100. The House then went into the consideration of private bills, of which between [illegible] or 70 were disposed of.

The bill for the relief of James Monroe has passed the House of Representatives in as favorable a form as could be expected. It provides an appropriation of [illegible] dollars after the accounting officers shall have decided on the justice of this allowance. That its justice will be admitted we cannot for a moment doubt.

The nomination of HENRY ASHTON as Marshal of the District of Columbia, to supersede Tench Ringgold, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

It is understood that the Senate have ratified the Convention with the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of the separate secret article, granting to the Turkish Government certain privileges as to the building ships of war.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees,Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the first day of March next*, to wit:

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock. Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Nickel, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwick Myers, deceased.

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Houk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator, *pendente lite*, of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq deceased.

The account of Maria A. M'Tagert, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick M'Farland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinecker, deceased.

The account of James M'Clain and Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of James M'Clain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of John Garvin, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Stephens, deceased.

The account of John Bowser, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Samuel Bowser, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of the Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Feb. 1, 1831. } 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling-

Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and TWO two-story

Brick Back Buildings;

2 TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling

HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Beisel*.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettys- }
burg, Jan. 25. } ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Ilhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, & double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John M'Ilhenny*.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettys- }
burg, Feb. 1. } ts

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assetts of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, among the Creditors of said deceased; and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on *Monday the 21st of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON, }
GEORGE BROWN, } Audit's.
CORNELIUS SMITH, }

Jan. 11 td

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a *CIRCUIT COURT*, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 21st day of February next*.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }
burg, Jan. 11, 1831. } tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the *Third Monday, being the 21st day of February*, 1831:—

The Carlisle Bank vs Nicholas Wierman.

David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Coupley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.

David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.

The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kepley.

Thaddeus Stevens, vs Martin Getz and John Duncan.

Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever.

Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

GEO. WELSH, *Clerk.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. tc

LIST OF JURORS FOR CIRCUIT COURT.

Borough—James A. Thompson, John Garvin, George Shryock, Jacob Ziegler, Robert G. Harper.

Mountpleasant—Alex'r M'Ilwaine, John Diehl, Hezekiah Houghtelin, Wm. Thompson.

Tyrone—John Staly.

Hamiltonban—Thomas Orr, Andrew Stewart, John Marshall, John Mickley, jr. Wm. M'Cullough.

Berwick—Geo. Henry, John Smith, Geo. Herah, Daniel Diehl.

Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.

Liberty—Samuel M'Nay, Wm. Scott, David Eicker, Samuel Arthur.

Menallen—John Lehman, Joseph Latshaw, Simon Becker, Nathan Wright, Henry Fehl.

Reading—John Deardorff, Nicholas Bushey, Henry Albert, Job Dicks.

Franklin—Valentine Flohr, Adam S. E. Duncan, David Middlecoff.

Germany—Alfred Cole.

Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.

Straban—Jacob Taughinbaugh, Jacob Grass, John Thomas, Henry Brinkerhoff.

Conowago—Jacob Wortz, John Morningstar, George Heagy.

Cumberland—Quintin Armstrong, Peter Eppley.

Latimore—John Wolford.

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of March next*.

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y*

Jan. 25. tc

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

☞ *Prevention better than Cure.* ☜

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

☞ Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhea.

Lee's Tooth ache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

☞ Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

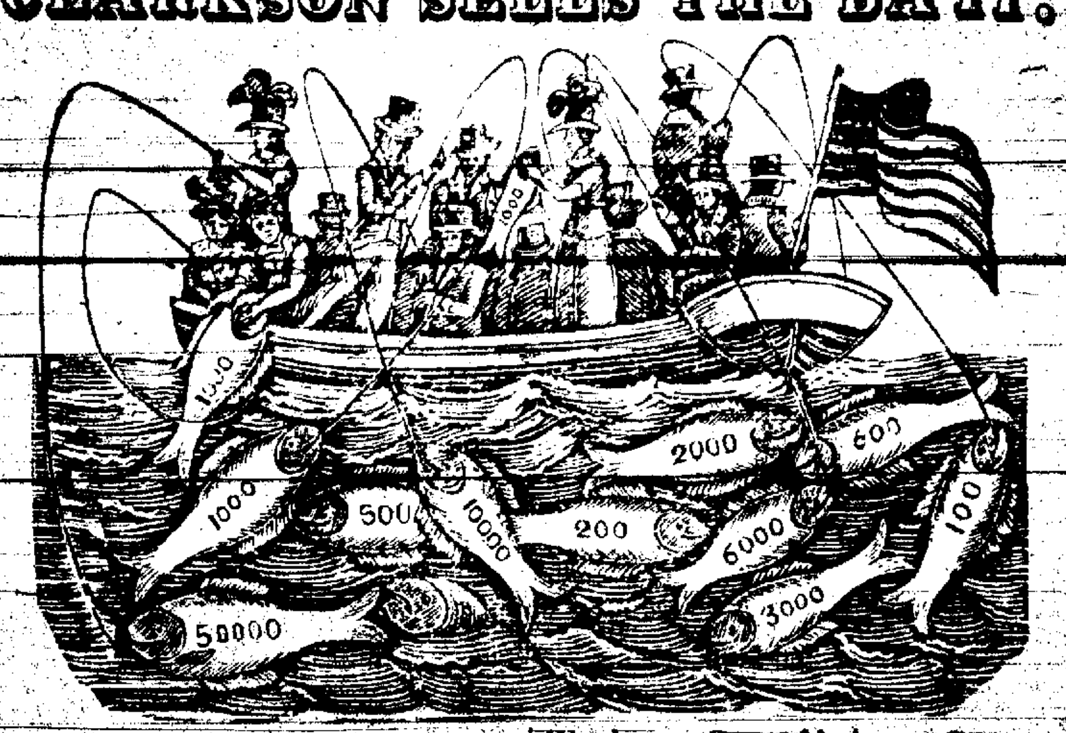
☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

***SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21. eow10t

CLARKSON SELLS THE BAIT.



THE THIRD CLASS OF THE

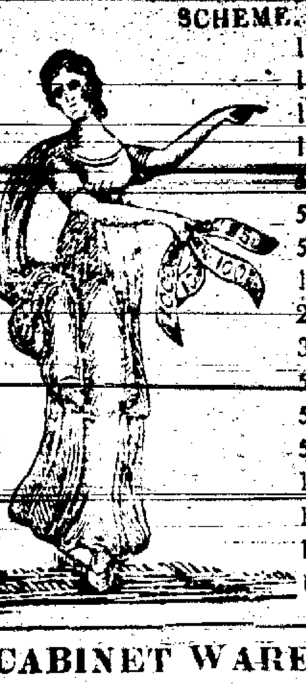
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 12th inst.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.



1 of	$20,000
1	10,000
1	2,500
1	1,505
1	1,000
5	500
5	400
10	300
20	200
35	100
51	50
51	40
51	30
102	25
102	20
1479	10
11475	5

Tickets, $5—Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞ Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

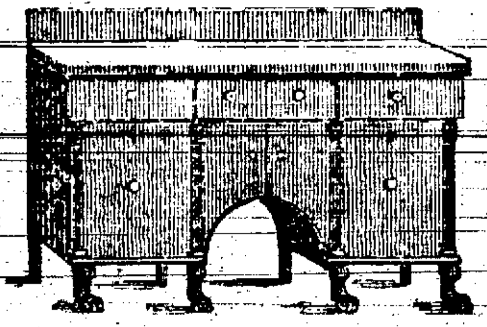
100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

☞ Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the baits.

Gettysburg, Feb 1. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 2,
Not yet received.

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH*, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. tf

HATTING.

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the Hatting Establishment of JAS. A. THOMPSON, in York-street, Gettysburg; and that he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and will keep constantly on hand, the most

FASHIONABLE HATS.

☞ He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public.

Gettysburg, Jan. 18. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

FREDERICK WARREN,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to come forward and receive their respective Shares of said Estate, due at the death of the Widow of said Frederick Warren, deceased, from the Subscribers, Executors of VALENTINE FEHL, Sen. deceased, who was the purchaser of the lands late of F. Warren, deceased—as they are determined not to pay interest on the said shares after this date.

PHILIP FEHL,
GEORGE FEHL.

Jan. 14, 1831. 4t

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has *REMOVED* his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS;

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28. tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th of April next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

MICHAEL MENICH.

Feb. 1. 3t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF,

deceased, to wit: John Orndorff, Polly, intermarried with Walter Coaker, Jacob Orndorff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of March next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 1. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catharine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 26th of February next*, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, —— Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }
burg, Jan. 25, 1831. } tI

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr. }
J. F. MACFARLANE, } Audit's.
T. C. MILLER, }

Jan. 25. td

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOS. STEPHENS, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 1. 4t

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.*

A Farm,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plucher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected

Two Log Houses,

and Log Barn, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm; also, a spring of water—and Rockcreek runs along the farm.—To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 1. ts

☞ PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23 tf

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf